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REPORT OF WATER QUALITY IN BUCK LAKE

1972



Ontario

Ministry
of the
Environment

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REPORT OF WATER QUALITY

in

BUCK LAKE, 1972

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PREFACE

The Province of Ontario contains many thousands of beautiful small inland lakes which are most attractive for recreational use. Lakes close to urban areas and accessible by road often receive heavy use in terms of cottage development, camp sites, trailer parks and picnic areas.

A heavy influx of people may subject a lake and its surrounding environment to great stress. In many cases, developments are carried out on attractive lakes only to find that when this is complete the lake qualities which were initially so appealing have been damaged. The appearance of the shoreline can be marred by construction, fishing ruined by over harvesting or the growth and decay of excessive amounts of algae and weeds. Motor boats introduce noise and petroleum pollution. Inadequate disposal of human wastes can place a great stress on the lake environment.

The accepted custom of having "a place at the lake" continues to apply pressure for more development, giving rise to an even greater expansion of problems.

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment is attempting to bring some of these stress factors under control with a variety of programs. The cottage pollution control program was initiated in 1967 and was expanded in 1970 in order to solve the cottage waste disposal problem in recreational lakes. There are three on-going studies carried by the Ministry.

- (1) evaluation of existing waste disposal systems and enforcement of repairs to those found to be unsatisfactory.

(2) research to improve the knowledge of septic tank operation and effects in shallow soil areas and evaluation of alternative methods of private waste disposal .

(3) evaluation of present water quality in a number of recreational lakes. A totally undeveloped lake near Huntsville was studied in 1972, in order to obtain more information about natural water quality conditions within a Precambrian Lake, which would assist in defining any unnatural conditions encountered in the developed lakes surveyed.

This report on Buck Lake is one of a series dealing with the water quality aspects of the recreational lakes studied in 1972. As well as defining the present status of water quality in the lakes, the data are meant to provide an historical reference for comparison of conditions at any future time.

SUMMARY

Surveys were carried out in Buck Lake in 1972 in May, July and September, to evaluate the present status of the water quality with respect to bacteria, algae and aquatic plant growth. Plant nutrient and dissolved oxygen concentrations in the surface and bottom waters were determined.

Buck Lake lies within the Canadian Shield. Most of the shoreline is gradual to steeply sloping with frequent rock outcrops. The area is characterized by rolling hills, poor local drainage and shallow overburden covering crystalline bedrock. Due to the shallow overburden, much of the surrounding shoreline is unsuitable for the installation of standard, subsurface septic tank systems.

Parts of the lake appeared to be inadequately mixed in the springtime with low dissolved oxygen concentrations in the bottom water during the May survey. The depletion of dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters in other areas of both the East and West Basins took place throughout the summer and was accompanied by increased concentrations of total phosphorus in the bottom water. The mineral content of the West Basin was considerably lower than that of the East Basin.

Buck Lake was moderately enriched and supported moderate amounts of suspended algae. Growth of several species of aquatic plants was noted in shallow shoreline areas.

Buck Lake was generally very good bacteriologically although a natural pollution input was noted in the channel between the North and South Bays.

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEYS

The surveys were designed, and tests selected, in order to evaluate the present conditions in the lakes with respect to:

- concentration of bacteria
- plant nutrients and algae
- water quality with depth
- density and species of aquatic plants
- inventory of shoreline development

As a result of human activity in the recreational lake environment, some wastes may reach the lake itself and this can lead to either or both of two major types of water quality impairment, microbial contamination and excessive growths of algae and aquatic plants. The two problems can result from a common or different source of pollution, but the consequences of each are quite different.

Microbial contamination by raw or inadequately treated sewage does not significantly change the appearance of the water but poses an immediate public health hazard if the water is used for drinking or swimming. This type of pollution can be remedied by preventing wastes from reaching the lake and water quality will return to satisfactory conditions since most disease causing bacteria do not persist in the lake.

Nutrient enrichment, or eutrophication, results from the addition of plant fertilizers which occur naturally and are also present in virtually all forms of raw or treated human wastes. High concentrations of these fertilizers (plant nutrients), mainly nitrogen and phosphorus, support extensive growths of rooted aquatic plants and of microscopic free-floating plants called algae.

Eutrophication greatly affects the lake appearance but generally does not pose a health hazard. Problems due to nutrient enrichment are generally long lasting and may become irreversible.

Changes in water temperature, dissolved oxygen and quality with depth are very important characteristics of a lake and were examined in the surveys.

The growth of aquatic plants along the shore was noted during the surveys. Aquatic weed beds provide shelter and food for many kinds of fish. Too much growth is undesirable since it can upset the oxygen balance in the lake and can interfere with recreational uses of the lake.

DESIGN OF THE SURVEYS

Timing

Five day bacteriological, chemical and biological surveys were carried out from May 16 to 20 and from July 11 to 15. The bacteria numbers were so low that only chemical samples were collected over a three day period from September 14 to 16.

A proper estimation of the bacterial population requires several measurements over a period of time which can then be averaged as a geometric mean. Measurements over 5 consecutive days at each station are regarded as the minimum number which will give reliable bacterial data.

Chemical samples were collected on the first and last days of the surveys at inlet and outlet stations and on the first, third, and fifth days at the mid-lake stations. Chlorophyll samples were collected each day at the inlet and mid-lake stations.

Selection of Sample Locations

Thirty-seven bacteriological sampling sites were established over the whole lake. Chemical samples were collected at two inlet stations, one outlet station and at four mid-lake stations. In addition to these surface samples, chemical and bacteriological samples were taken from the bottom water at the mid-lake stations. Aquatic plant samples were collected in areas representative of sparse, medium and dense growth.

Field Tests

The temperature and dissolved oxygen values were measured at the deep water stations with an electronic probe lowered into the lake and water clarity was measured with a Secchi disc, (Figure 1). The pH and conductivity of the samples were measured in the field.

Bacteriological Tests

Three groups of bacteria were determined on each sample: total coliforms, fecal coliforms, fecal streptococci. These organisms are used as "indicators" of fecal contamination. Many diseases common to man can be transmitted by feces, consequently, the incidence of these diseases is usually highest in areas where the water is contaminated. The total coliforms, fecal coliforms and fecal streptococci organisms are all indigenous to man and other warm-blooded animals and are found in the colon and feces in tremendous numbers. Hence, these indicator organisms in the water denotes the presence of fecal contamination and probably disease causing organisms.

Standard plate count (SPC) determinations were made on some mid-lake stations in order to determine densities of some natural water bacteria. The

The "Secchi Disc Reading" is obtained by averaging the depth at which a 23cm (9") dia. black and white plate, lowered into the lake just disappears from view and the depth where it reappears as it is pulled up.

Most of the free-floating algae are suspended in the illuminated region between the lake surface and 2 times the Secchi disc reading.

Secchi Disc Reading

Clear, algae-free lake:
Secchi disc readings tend to be greater than 3m (9 feet).

Turbid or algae-rich lake:
Secchi disc readings tend to be less than 3m (9 feet).

2 times Secchi disc reading

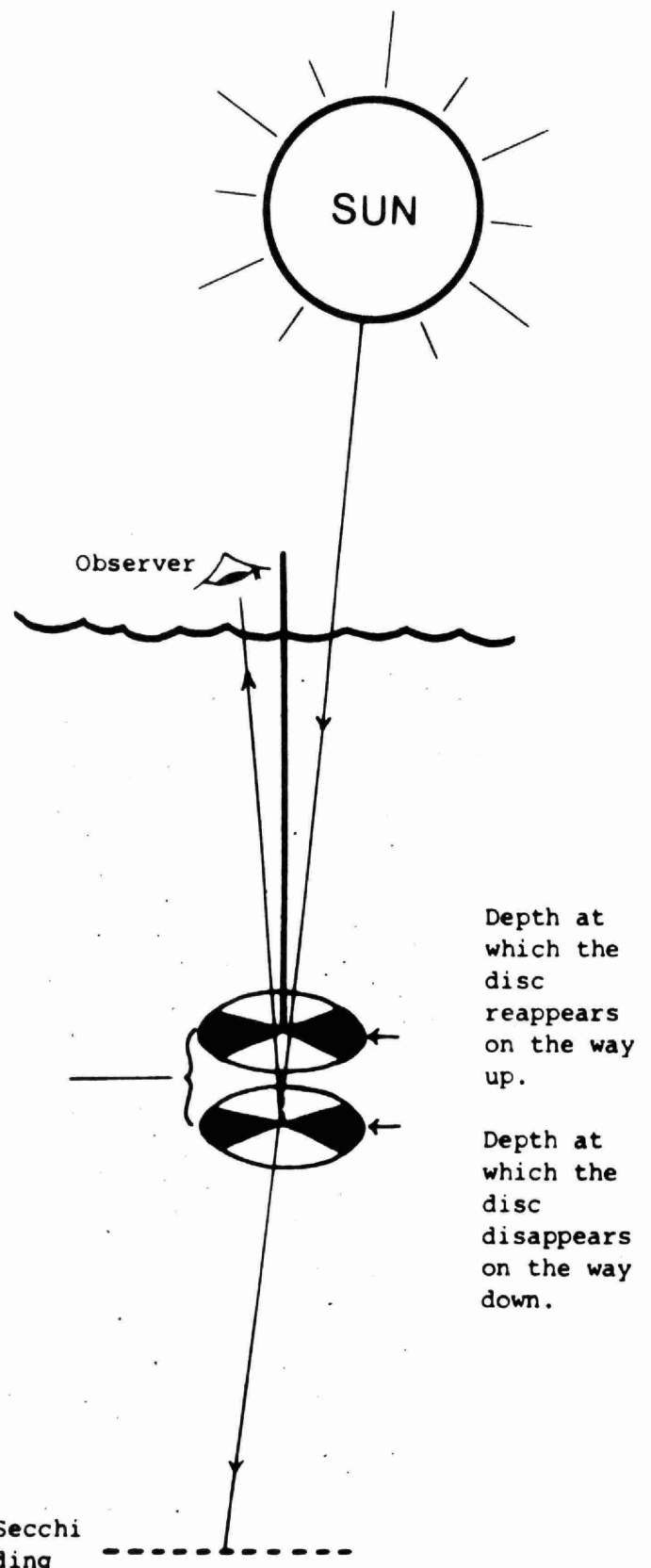


FIGURE 1: USE OF THE SECCHI DISC TO DETERMINE WATER CLARITY

SPC media will only support the growth of those organisms that do not require special nutrients, oxygen requirements and/or incubation temperatures. The SPC is a measure of bacterial activity.

Chemical Tests

Hardness, alkalinity, chloride, iron and conductivity were measured in order to define the mineral composition of the water. The types of plants and animals which thrive, effects of toxic materials and suitability of the lake for various management techniques depend on the mineral content.

Total and soluble phosphorus were measured in the inlet and bottom water samples while total phosphorus only was measured in the mid-lake and outlet surface samples. Soluble phosphorus concentrations are used mainly to substantiate various interpretations of the total phosphorus concentrations.

The total Kjeldahl nitrogen is essentially the amount of nitrogen contained in organic material. It was measured in all of the chemical samples. The soluble forms of nitrogen, ammonia, nitrite and nitrate were measured in the inlet and bottom water samples. They are particularly important in bottom waters since nitrogen is regenerated from decaying organic matter in these forms.

Chlorophyll a concentrations are an indication of the amount of suspended algae in the water. The live algae are confined mainly to the illuminated surface waters which extend down to a depth of about twice the Secchi disc reading. The chlorophyll samples were collected by raising the sample bottle through the depth of the illuminated surface waters as it filled. The sample was then representative of the algal density through the sampling depth.

DESCRIPTION OF BUCK LAKE

Lake and Soil Characteristics

Buck Lake is located in Loughborough, Storrington, and Bedford townships, County of Frontenac, and is approximately 29 kilometers (18 miles) north of Kingston.

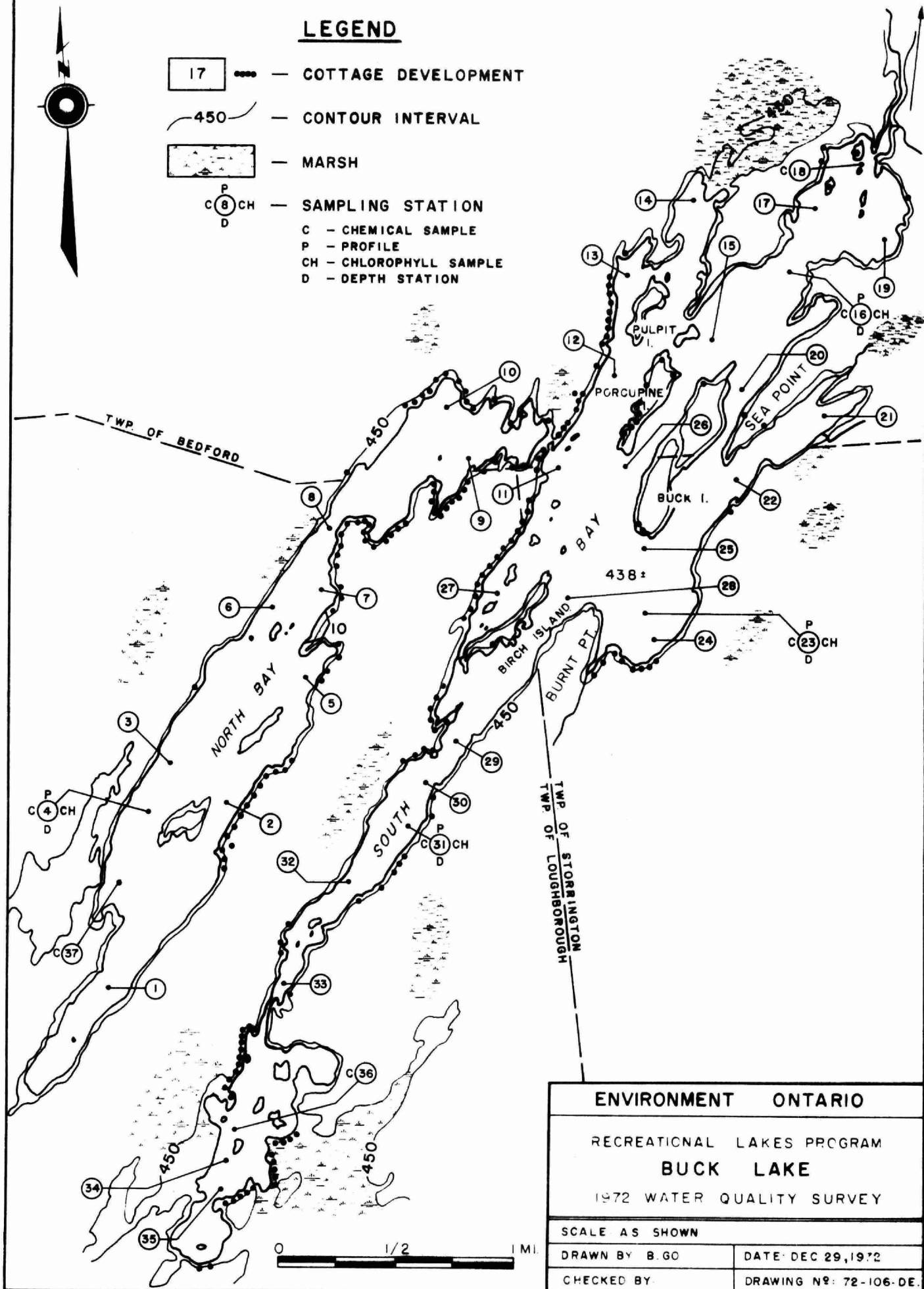
The lake lies entirely in the Canadian Shield. Most of the surrounding area is characterized by rolling hills, poor local drainage, crystalline bedrock and a shallow overburden with the exception of some localized glacial deposits. The soil surrounding the lake belongs to the Monteagle sandy loam-rock complex which consists of a shallow well-drained soil with frequent rocky outcrops. Due to the shallow overburden, much of the surrounding shoreline is unsuitable for the installation of standard subsurface septic tank systems.

Buck Lake consists of two bays, North Bay and South Bay, divided by County Road 10 except for a culvert at the north end of North Bay. Both bays are approximately 6 kilometers (3.8 miles) long and 1 kilometer (.6 miles) wide. The total surface area of the lake is approximately 7.5 square kilometers (3 square miles) surrounded by 22 kilometers (13.5 miles) of irregular shoreline. The maximum depth is 41 meters (134 feet) and the mean depth is 9 meters (29 feet).

The Buck Lake drainage basin, 27 square kilometers (10.5 square miles) forms the headwaters of the Mississagua Creek which flows via Mosquito Lake into the St. Lawrence River Terminal Drainage Basin.

There are two inlets draining into Buck Lake. One inlet drains Slide Lake and enters the southern end of North Bay via a small waterfall. The

FIGURE 2 - COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT AND CONTOURS OF BUCK LAKE



second inlet has a very low flow and enters the southern end of South Bay. The only outlet is the Mississagua Creek which is regulated by a stop-log dam that is owned and operated by the Gananoque Light and Power Company.

Shoreline Cottage Development

Road access has to a large extent determined the development pattern of approximately 190 cottages (Figure 2) on Buck Lake.

Seventy percent of the cottages have access to County Road 10 creating a strip type of development along the North and South Bays. The remaining cottages are accessible by boat and are generally widely scattered.

Water Usage

Most cottagers use the lake as their source of domestic water supply. Recreational uses of the lake include boating, swimming and angling. The common game fish are lake trout, largemouth and smallmouth bass.

There are no direct discharges of wastes into Buck Lake from communal or municipal sewage treatment facilities. There does not appear to be any pollution from the operation of an existing solid waste disposal site west of the culvert joining North and South Bays. This site is to be closed in 1973.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bacteriology

The quantities of bacteriological data necessitated statistical methods to summarize the results into a concise presentation without the inconsistency associated with manual interpretation. The methods used are based on the analysis of variance and Barlett's test of homogeneity by which stations on a

lake can be grouped into areas with the same bacterial level. Areas or stations with only slight differences in bacterial concentration can be isolated. It was found on previous work that areas, or stations, with significantly higher bacterial numbers generally indicated a pollution input. Details of statistical methods and data are available on request.

The water quality of Buck Lake during the spring and summer surveys was found to be satisfactory and well within the Ministry of the Environment Criteria for total body contact recreational use (MOE 1972), which states: "Where ingestion is probable, recreational waters can be considered impaired when the coliform (TC), fecal coliform (FC), and/or enterococcus (FS) geometric mean density exceeds 1000, 100 and/or 20 per 100 ml respectively..."¹

During the period May 16 to May 20, Buck Lake had an overall geometric mean (GM) of 130 total coliform (TC) organisms per 100 ml with a few exceptions. The narrows between North and South Bays, (Group B), had a GM of 87 TC/100 ml and the extreme southern part of South Bay (Group C), had a GM of 60 TC/100 ml. The eight remaining exceptions were isolated stations, two in the Western Basin and six in the Eastern Basin (Figure 3). Fecal coliforms (FC) for the spring survey were very low with an overall GM of 1 FC/100 ml, with three exceptions; an area of moderate cottage development (Station 24) and two other stations in the southern portion of South Bay (stations 33 and 35), which had counts of 3 FC, 2 FC, and 3 FC/100 ml respectively. The slightly higher fecal coliform counts encountered at these stations may be evidence of a contamination input from the cottages in these areas. Fecal streptococcus (FS) were homogeneous on the lake for the survey with a mean of 1 FS/100 ml.

In the summer, the overall mean for TC was 62 TC/100 ml with the

¹ Guidelines and Criteria for Water Quality Management in Ontario.

FIGURE 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF BACTERIA IN MAY

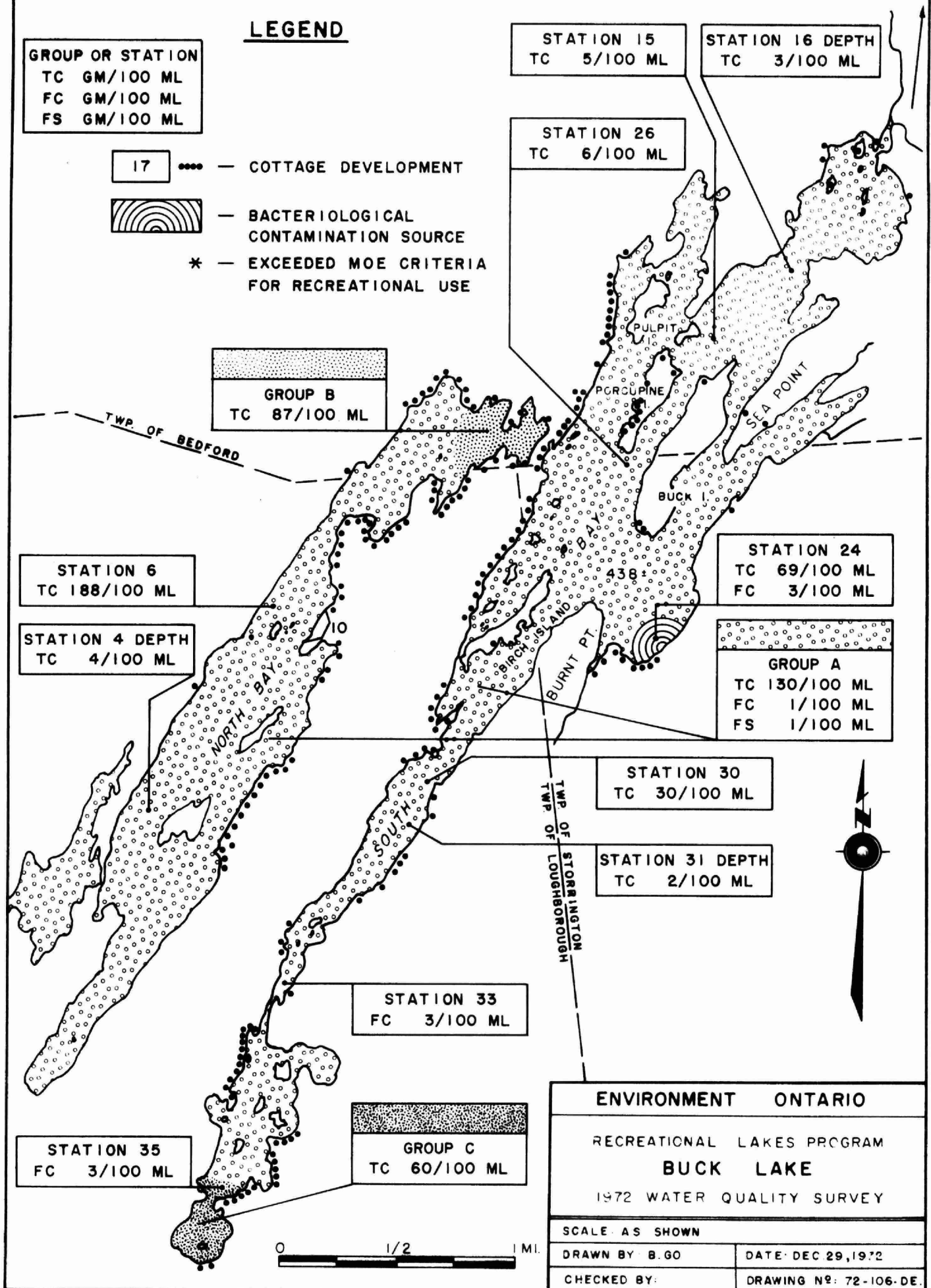
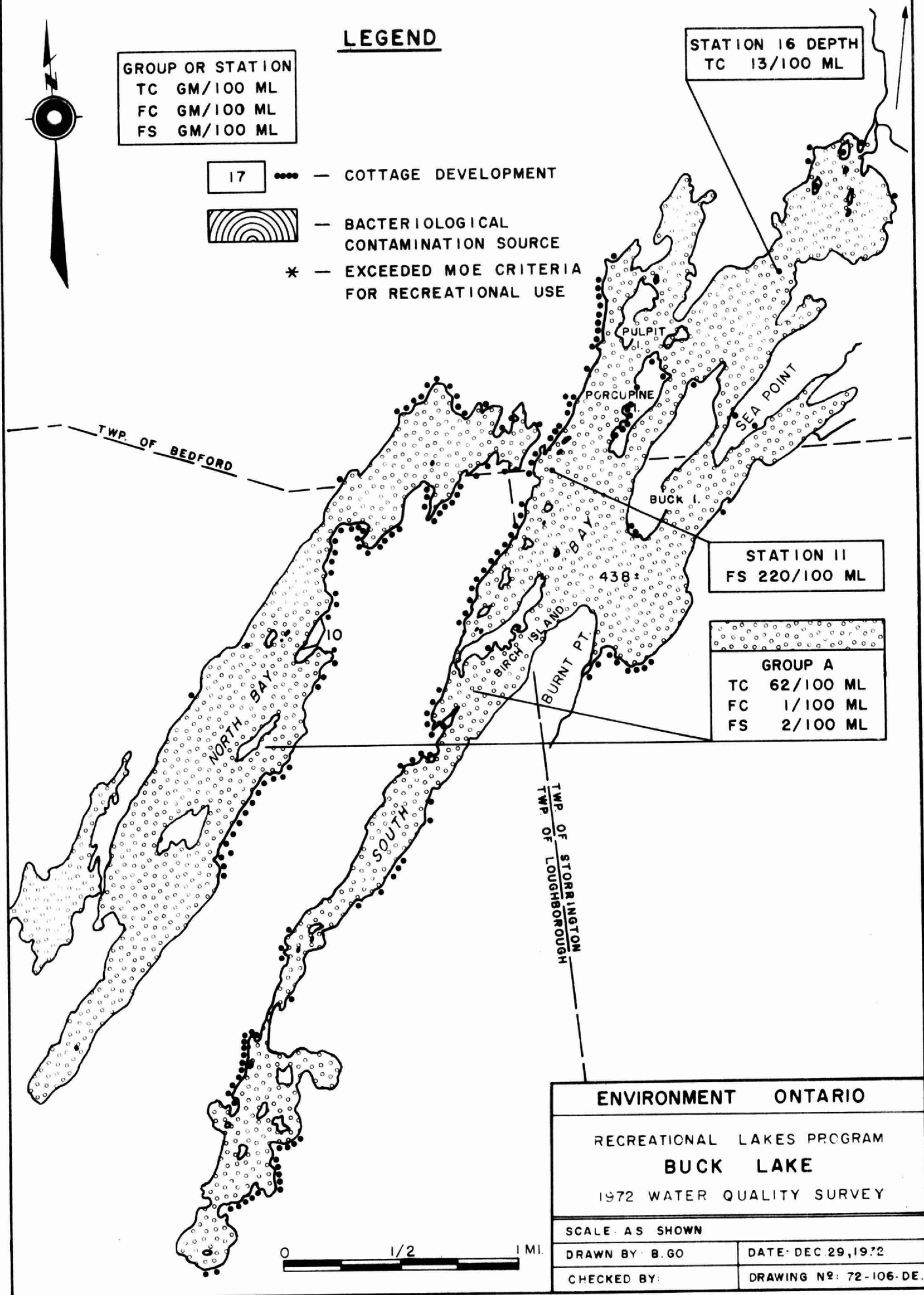


FIGURE 4 - DISTRIBUTION OF BACTERIA IN JULY



exception of a mid-lake depth station in the northern portion of South Bay (Station 16), which displayed a mean of 13 TC/100 ml (Figure 4).

Both the fecal coliform and fecal streptococcus parameters were homogeneous in July. Fecal coliforms had a mean of 1 FC/100 ml while fecal streptococcus had a mean of 2 FS/100 ml. Buck Lake showed better bacteriological water quality during this second survey than on the first even though the counts for fecal streptococcus were slightly higher. The Channel between the North and South Bays (Station 11) had a high FS mean of 220/100 ml indicative of a natural pollution input.

At the Kingston, Hartington and Bell Rock meteorological stations, equal amounts of rainfall were recorded during both surveys. Rainfall and the associated runoff had some effect on the bacteriological results since the bacterial counts for all three parameters were generally slightly higher on days immediately following the rainfalls (see Page A-2 for explanation).

Standard plate counts were completed at four stations on the lake to get an indication of the overall bacterial population. Stations 3, 5, 11 and 16 had geometric means of 1800, 1400, 1400, 1500/100 ml respectively for the spring survey and 1900, 1400, 1400, 1500/100 ml for the summer survey.

Chemistry

During the May survey, surface temperatures in Buck Lake ranged between 11.0 and 14.8°C and were accompanied by supersaturated dissolved oxygen concentrations. Generally, temperature stratification had not yet become marked, however, at Station 31, only 3.3 mg/l of dissolved oxygen (25 percent saturation) was present in the bottom water. Because the prevailing northwest winds are at right angles to the long axis of the lake, it is

unlikely that the water column at Station 31 was thoroughly mixed by winds after the ice melted in the springtime. At stations 4 and 16, where the larger surface area of the basin permitted better mixing of the water column, dissolved oxygen concentrations in the bottom water differed little from those at the surface.

By the July survey, a well-defined temperature stratification was apparent at all deep-water stations. For example, Station 31 was characterized by a temperature change of 10.5°C between 5 and 10 m. Oxygen depletion in the bottom water at the deep-water stations occurred throughout the summer so that by the September survey, no measurable oxygen was present in the bottom water at Stations 31, 23 and 4 with only trace amounts at Station 16. It appears that dissolved oxygen depletion in Buck Lake is largely a function of the shape of the lake basin. The deep and narrow troughs in the lake are likely very efficient in their ability to accumulate organic material in the bottom waters resulting in the loss of dissolved oxygen.

The water at Station 4 in the West Basin was considerably lower in mineral content than that from representative stations (16, 23 and 31) in the East Basin. The ranges were as follows:

	West Basin	East Basin
Specific Conductance	105-117 umhos/cm	169-205 umhos/cm
Alkalinity	36-56 mg CaCO ₃ /l	69-78 mg CaCO ₃ /l
Hardness	49-56 mg/l	82-103 mg/l
Chloride	2.0-5.0 mg/l	4.0-8.0 mg/l

It is assumed that the low concentrations of dissolved solids in the inlet stream at Station 37 is the principal cause of the more dilute water in the West Basin.

Iron concentrations in Buck Lake were low with small late summer increases in the bottom water under oxygen deficient conditions. Phosphorus concentrations, increased to a much greater extent than iron in the bottom water after the depletion of dissolved oxygen. Phosphorus concentrations in the bottom water in September (70-100 ug P/l) were 3-4 times greater than in May. The mean concentration of total phosphorus of 22 ug/l in the illuminated regions of Buck Lake indicates that sufficient phosphorus was available to promote excessive growths of algae if other requirements for growth were met. Total Kjeldahl nitrogen in the illuminated zone of the lake ranged from 290-690 ug N/l.

Chlorophyll a and Water Clarity

Mean concentration of chlorophyll a in Buck Lake during the three surveys were 4.5, 1.9 and 2.5 ug/l respectively. The highest concentration of chlorophyll a (9.0 ug/l) was recorded during the July survey and indicates that under optimum conditions of light and nutrients, the growth of excessive amounts of suspended algae in the lake is possible. The West Basin of Buck Lake appears to be capable of supporting more suspended algae than the East Basin since chlorophyll a concentrations were generally higher and Secchi disc transparencies lower in the West than in the East Basin over the three surveys.

On a scale of lake enrichment as indicated by mean chlorophyll a concentration and Secchi disc transparency, Buck Lake is moderately enriched (Figure 5) but is far removed from such highly enriched waters as the Bay of Quinte, Western Basin of Lake Erie and Lake Scugog which are less transparent as a result of greater amounts of suspended algae.

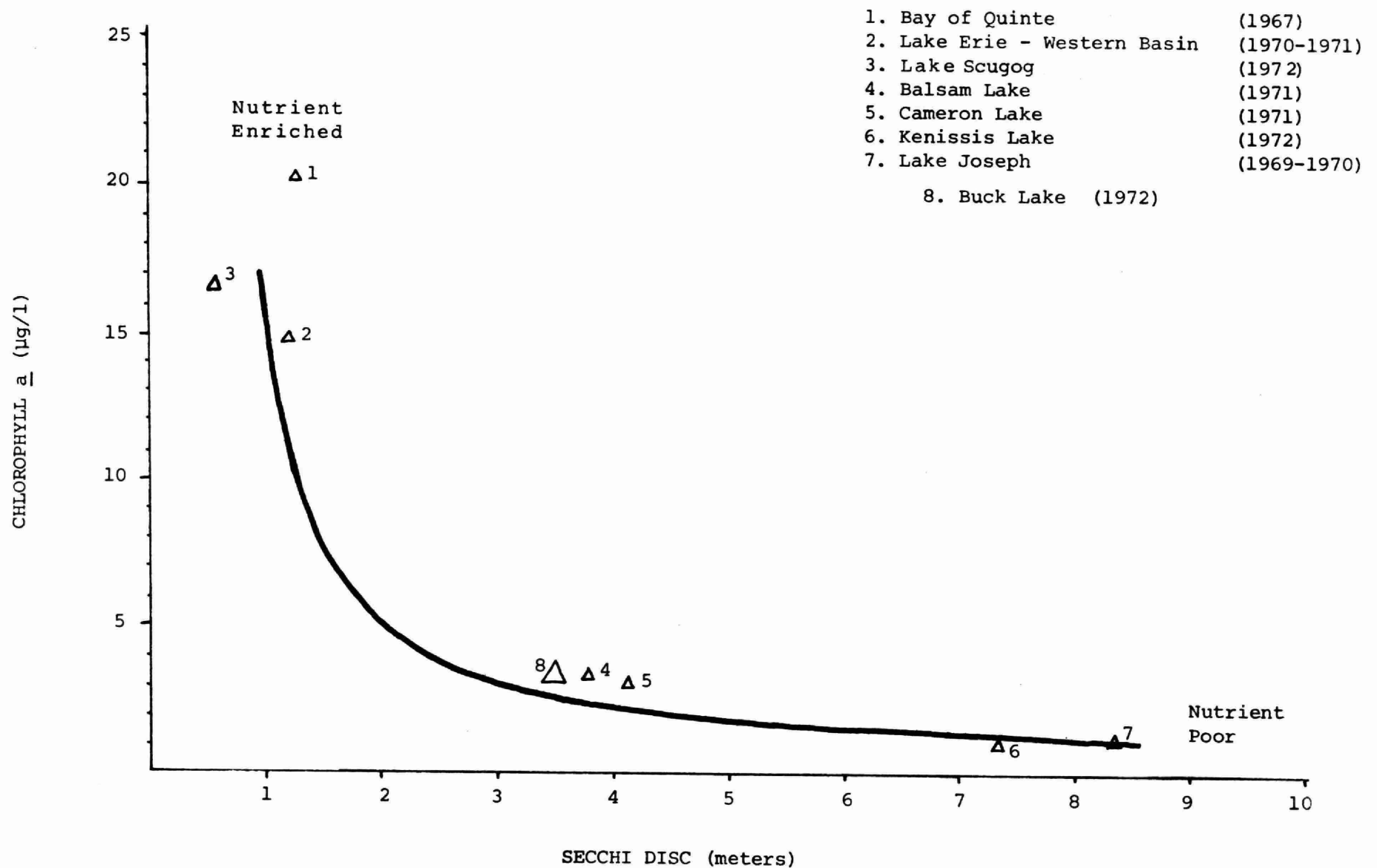


Figure 5

The mean of chlorophyll a and Secchi disc measurements in Buck Lake relative to a curve describing the chlorophyll a - Secchi disc relationship in many Ontario lakes. Seven other well known lakes are included for comparison with Buck Lake.

Aquatic Plants in Shoreline Areas

Aquatic plant growth in Buck Lake was relatively sparse with about 90 percent of the shoreline free from plant growth. Seven genera, from which four different species were identified were found in seven shoreline areas of the lake (Figure 5 and Table 1). Plants found in three additional shoreline areas were not identified to genus because they lacked fruiting or flowering structure. Figure 6 illustrates some of the more common aquatic plants in Buck Lake.

It is noteworthy that shoreline growths are prominent in the constricted channels of the lake. If, in future years, the extent of the plant growths increases to the degree that boating in many areas is impeded, some form of control may be needed (see page A-9).

FIGURE 6 - MAJOR AREAS OF SHORELINE AQUATIC PLANT GROWTH

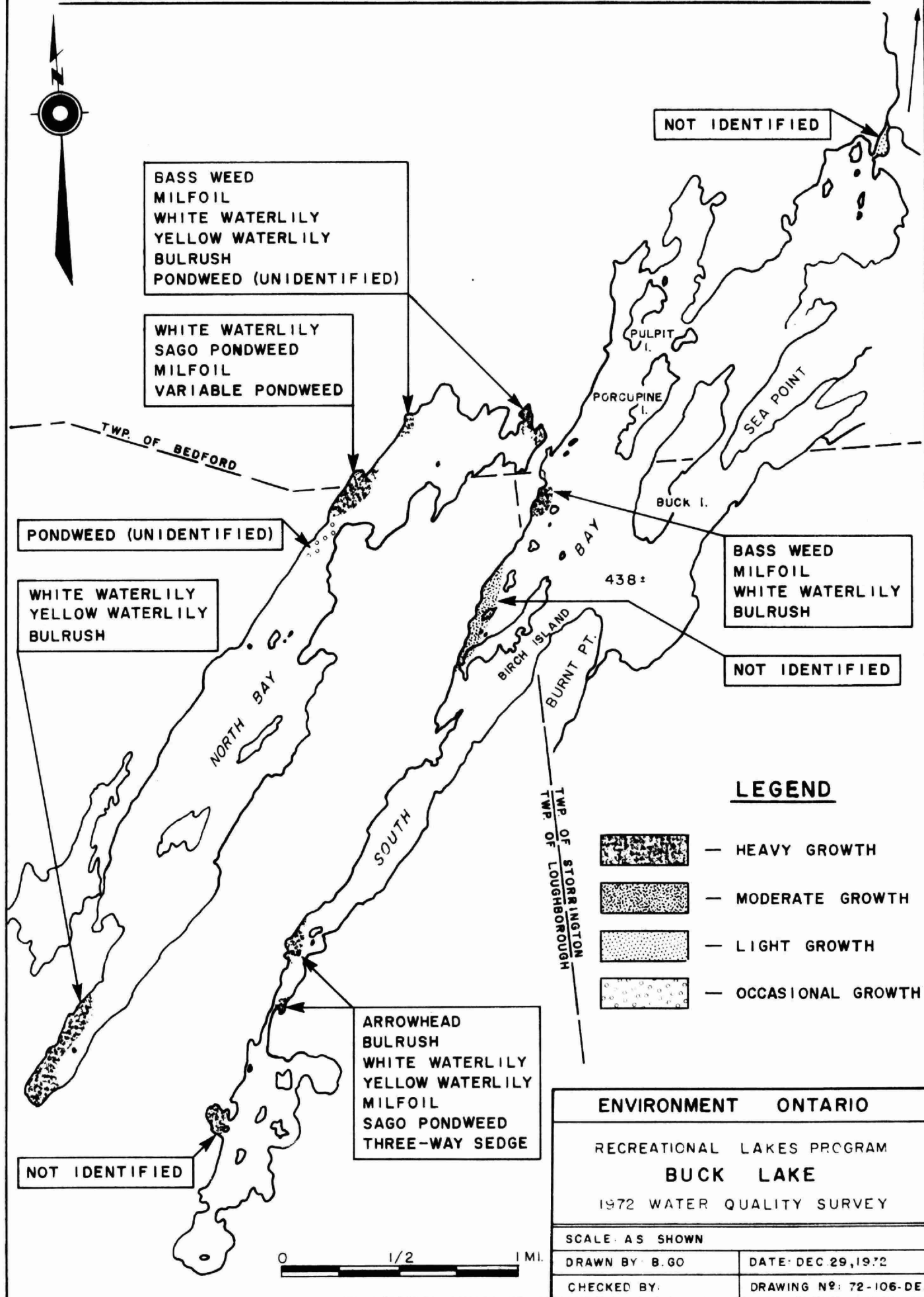


TABLE 1: A list of shoreline aquatic plants found in Buck Lake and the number of areas in which each type occurred. For convenience, the plants are divided into two categories: (a) submergent - aquatic plants which live for the most part underwater and (b) emergent - plants which produce floating or aerial leaves.

Scientific Name (Genus, species)	Common Name (s)	Distribution (number of areas)
(a) SUBMERGENT		
<u>Myriophyllum</u>	Milfoil	6
<u>Potamogeton amplifolius</u>	Broad-leafed pondweed, Bassweed	3
<u>Potamogeton gramineus</u>	Variable pondweed	1
<u>Potamogeton pectinatus</u>	Sago pondweed	3
<u>Potamogeton</u> sp.	pondweed (unident)	3
(b) EMERGENT		
<u>Dulichium arundinaceum</u>	Three-way sedge	2
<u>Nulphar</u> sp.	Yellow waterlily	5
<u>Nymphaea</u> sp.	White waterlily	6
<u>Sagittaria</u> sp.	Arrowhead	2
<u>Scirpus</u> sp.	Bulrush	6



BASSWEED



ARROWHEAD



BULRUSH



VARIABLE PONDWEED

FIGURE 7: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOME COMMON AQUATIC PLANTS FOUND IN BUCK LAKE.

INFORMATION OF GENERAL INTEREST TO COTTAGERS MICROBIOLOGY OF WATER

For the sake of simplicity, the microorganisms in water can be divided into two groups: the bacteria that thrive in the lake environment and make up the natural bacterial flora; and the disease causing microorganisms, called pathogens, that have acquired the capacity to infect human tissues.

The "pathogens" are generally introduced to the aquatic environment by raw or inadequately treated sewage, although a few are found naturally in the soil. The presence of these bacteria do not change the appearance of the water but pose an immediate public health hazard if the water is used for drinking or swimming. The health hazard does not necessarily mean that the water user will contract serious waterborn infections such as typhoid fever, polio or hepatitis but he may catch lesser infections of gastroenterities (sometimes called stomach flu), dysentery or diarrhea. Included in these minor afflictions are eye, ear and throat infections that swimmers encounter every year and the more insidious but seldom diagnosed, subclinical infections usually associated with several water born viruses. These virus infections leave a person not feeling well enough to enjoy holidaying although not bedridden. This type of microbial pollution can be remedied by preventing wastes from reaching the lake and water quality will return to satisfactory conditions within a relatively short time (approximately 1 year) since disease causing bacteria usually do not thrive in an aquatic environment.

The rest of the bacteria live and thrive within the lake environment. These organisms are the instruments of biodegradation. Any organic matter in the lake will be used as food by these organisms and will be used as food

by these organisms and will give rise, in turn, to subsequent increases in their numbers. Natural organic matter as well as that from sewage, kitchen wastes, oil and gasoline are readily attached by these lake bacteria. Unfortunately, biodegradation of the organic wastes by organisms uses correspondingly large amount of the dissolved oxygen. If the organic matter content of the lake gets high enough, these bacteria will deplete the dissolved oxygen supply in the bottom waters and threaten the survival of many deep water fish species.

The standard plate count (SPC) populations given in the text supply an indication of the number of these bacteria in the lake.

RAINFALL AND BACTERIA

The "Rainfall Effect" referred to in the text, relates to a phenomena that has been documented in previous surveys of the Recreational Lakes. Heavy precipitation has been shown to flush the land area around the lake and the subsequent runoff will carry available contaminants including sewage organisms as well as natural soil bacteria with it into the water.

Total coliforms, fecal coliforms and fecal streptococci, as well as other bacteria and viruses which inhabit human waste disposal systems can be washed into the lake. In Precambrian areas where there is inadequate soil cover and in fractured limestone areas where fissures in the rocks provide access to the lake, this phenomenon is particularly evident.

Melting snow provides the same transportation function for bacteria, especially in an agricultural area where manure spreading is carried out in the winter on top of the snow.

Previous data from sampling points situated 50 to 100 feet from shore indicate that contamination from shore generally shows up within 12 to 48 hours after a heavy rainfall.

WATER TREATMENT

Lake and river water is open to contamination by man, animals and birds (all of which can be carriers of disease); consequently, NO SURFACE WATER MAY BE CONSIDERED SAFE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION without prior treatment, including disinfection. Disinfection is especially critical if coliforms have been shown to be present.

Disinfection can be achieved by:

(a) Boiling

Boil the water for a minimum of five minutes to destroy the disease causing organisms.

(b) Chlorination Using a Household Bleach Containing 4 to 5.1/4% Available Chlorine

Eight drops of a household bleach solution should be mixed with one gallon of water and allowed to stand for 15 minutes before drinking.

(c) Continuous Chlorination

For continuous water disinfection, a small domestic hypochlorinator (sometime coupled with activated charcoal filters) can be obtained from a local plumber or water equipment supplier.

(d) Well Water Treatment

Well water can be disinfected using a household bleach (assuming

strength at 5% available chlorine) if the depth of water and diameter of the well are known.

CHLORINE BLEACH per 10 ft depth of water		
Diameter of Well Casing In Inches	One to Ten Coliforms	More than Ten Coliforms
4	.5 oz	1 oz.
6	1 oz.	2 oz.
8	2 oz.	4 oz.
12	4 oz.	8 oz.
16	7 oz.	14 oz.
20	11 oz.	22 oz.
24	16 oz.	31 oz.
30	25 oz.	49 oz.
36	35 oz.	70 oz.

Allow about six hours of contact time before using the water.

Another bacteriological sample should be taken after one week of use.

Water Sources (spring, lake, well, etc.) should be inspected for possible contamination routes (surface soil, runoff following rain and seepage from domestic waste disposal sites). Attempts at disinfecting the water alone without removing the source of contamination will not supply bacteriologically safe water on a continuing basis.

There are several types of low cost filters (ceramic, paper, carbon, diatomaceous earth sometimes impregnated with silver, etc.) that can be easily installed on taps or in water lines. These may be useful to remove particles if water is periodically turbid and are usually very successful. Filters, however, do not disinfect water but may reduce bacterial numbers. For safety, chlorination of filtered water is recommended.

SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATIONS

In Ontario, provincial law requires that you obtain permission in writing to install a septic tank system. Permission can be obtained from the local Medical Officer of Health or in some instances from the Regional Engineer of the Ministry of the Environment. Any other pertinent information such as sizes, types and location of septic tanks and tile fields can also be obtained from the same authority.

(i) General Guidelines

A septic tank should not be closer than:

- 50 feet to any well, lake, stream or pond.
- 5 feet to any building.
- 10 feet to any property boundary

The tile field should not be closer than:

- 100 feet to the nearest dug well.
- 50 feet to a drilled well which has a casing to 25 feet below ground.
- 25 feet to a building
- 10 feet to a property boundary.
- 50 feet to any lake, stream or pond.

The ideal location for a tile field is in a well drained, sandy loam soil remote from any wells or other drinking water sources. For the tile field to work satisfactorily, there should be at least 3 feet of soil between the bottom of the weeping tile trenches and the top of the ground water table or bedrock.

DYE TESTING OF SEPTIC TANK SYSTEMS

There is considerable interest among cottage owners to dye test their sewage systems, however, several problems are associated with dye testing. Dye would not be visible to the eye from a system that has a fairly direct

connection to the lake. Thus, if a cottager dye-tested his system and no dye was visible in the lake, he would assume that his system is satisfactory, which might not be the case. A low concentration of dye is not visible and therefore expensive equipment such as a fluorometer is required. Only qualified people with adequate equipment are capable of assessing a sewage system by using dye. In any case, it is likely that some of the water from a septic tank will eventually reach the lake. The important question is whether all contaminants including nutrients have been removed before it reaches the lake. To answer this question special knowledge of the system, soil depth and composition, underground geology of the region and the shape and flow of the shifting water table are required. Therefore, we recommend that this type of study should be performed only by qualified professionals.

BOATING REGULATION

In order to help protect the lakes and rivers of Ontario from pollution it is required by law that sewage (including garbage) from all pleasure craft, including houseboats must be retained in equipment of a type approved by the Ministry of the Environment. Equipment which will be approved by the Ministry of the Environment includes (1) retention devices with or without circulation which retain all toilet wastes for disposal ashore, and (2) incinerating devices which reduce all sewage to ash.

To be approved, equipment shall:

1. be non-portable,
2. be constructed of structurally sound material,
3. have adequate capacity for expected use
4. be properly installed,

5. in the case of storage devices, be equipped with the necessary pipes and fittings conveniently located for pump-out by shore-based facilities (although not specified, a pump-out deck fitting with 1.1/2 inch National Pipe Thread is commonly used).

An Ontario regulation requires that marinas and yacht clubs provide or arrange pump-out service for the customers and members who have toilet-equipped boats. In addition, all marinas and yacht clubs must provide litter containers that can be conveniently used by occupants of pleasure boats.

The following "Tips" may be of assistance to you in regards to boating:

1. Motors should be in good mechanical condition and properly tuned.
2. When a tank for outboard motor testing is used, the contents should not be emptied into the water.
3. Fuel hoses must be in good condition and all connections tight.
4. If the bilge is cleaned prior to the boating season, the waste material must not be dumped into the water.
5. Fuel tanks must not be overfilled and space must be left for expansion if the fuel warms up.
6. Vent pipes should not be obstructed and fuel needs to be dispensed at a correct rate to prevent "blow-back".
7. Empty oil cans must be deposited in a leak-proof receptacle.

ICE-ORIENTED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Ministry of the Environment is presently preparing regulations to control pollution from ice-oriented recreational activities. In past years, there has been indiscriminate dumping of garbage and sewage on the ice. The bottoms of fish huts have been left on the ice and become a navigational hazard to boaters in the spring. Broken glass has been left on the ice only to become

injurious to swimmers. With the anticipated introduction of the regulations, many of these abuses will become illegal.

EUTROPHICATION OR EXCESSIVE FERTILIZATION AND LAKE PROCESSES

The changes in water quality brought about by excessive inputs of nutrients to lakes are usually evidenced by excessive growths of algae and aquatic plants.

Aquatic plants and algae are important in maintaining a balanced aquatic environment. They provide food and a suitable environment for the growth of aquatic invertebrate organisms which serve as food for fish. Shade from large aquatic plants helps to keep the lower water cool which is essential to certain species of fish and also provide protection for young game and forage fish. Numerous aquatic plants are utilized for food and/or protection by many species of waterfowl. However, too much growth creates an imbalance in the natural plant and animal community particularly with respect to oxygen conditions, and some desirable forms of life such as sport fish are eliminated and unsightly algae scums can form. The lake will not be "dead" but rather abound with life which unfortunately is not considered aesthetically pleasing. This change to poor water quality becomes apparent after a period of years in which extra nutrients are added to the lake and a return to the natural state may also take a number of years after the nutrient inputs are stopped. Changes in water quality with depth are a very important characteristic of a lake. Water temperatures are uniform throughout the lake in the early spring and winds generally keep the entire volume well mixed. Shallow lakes may remain well mixed all summer so that water quality will be the same throughout. On the other hand, in deep lakes, the surface waters

warm up during late spring and early summer and float on the cooler more dense water below. The difference in density offers a resistance to mixing by wind action and many lakes do not become fully mixed again until the surface waters cool down in the fall. The bottom water receives no oxygen from the atmosphere during this unmixed period and the dissolved oxygen supply may be all used up by bacteria as they decompose organic matter. Cold water fish, such as trout, will have to move to the warm surface waters to get oxygen and because of the high water temperatures they will not thrive, so that the species will probably die out (see Figure next page).

Low oxygen conditions in the bottom waters are not necessarily an indication of pollution but excessive aquatic plant and algae growth and subsequent decomposition can aggravate the condition and in some cases can result in zero oxygen levels in lakes which had previously held some oxygen in the bottom waters all summer. Although plant nutrients normally accumulate in the bottom waters of lakes, they do so to a much greater extent if there is no oxygen present. These nutrients become available for algae in the surface waters when the lake mixes in the fall and dense algae growths can result. Consequently, lakes which have no oxygen in the bottom water during the summer are more prone to having algae problems and are more vulnerable to nutrient inputs than lakes which retain some oxygen.

CONTROL OF AQUATIC PLANTS AND ALGAE

Usually aquatic weed growths are heaviest in shallow shoreline areas where adequate light and nutrient conditions prevail.

Extensive aquatic plant and algal growths sometimes interfere with

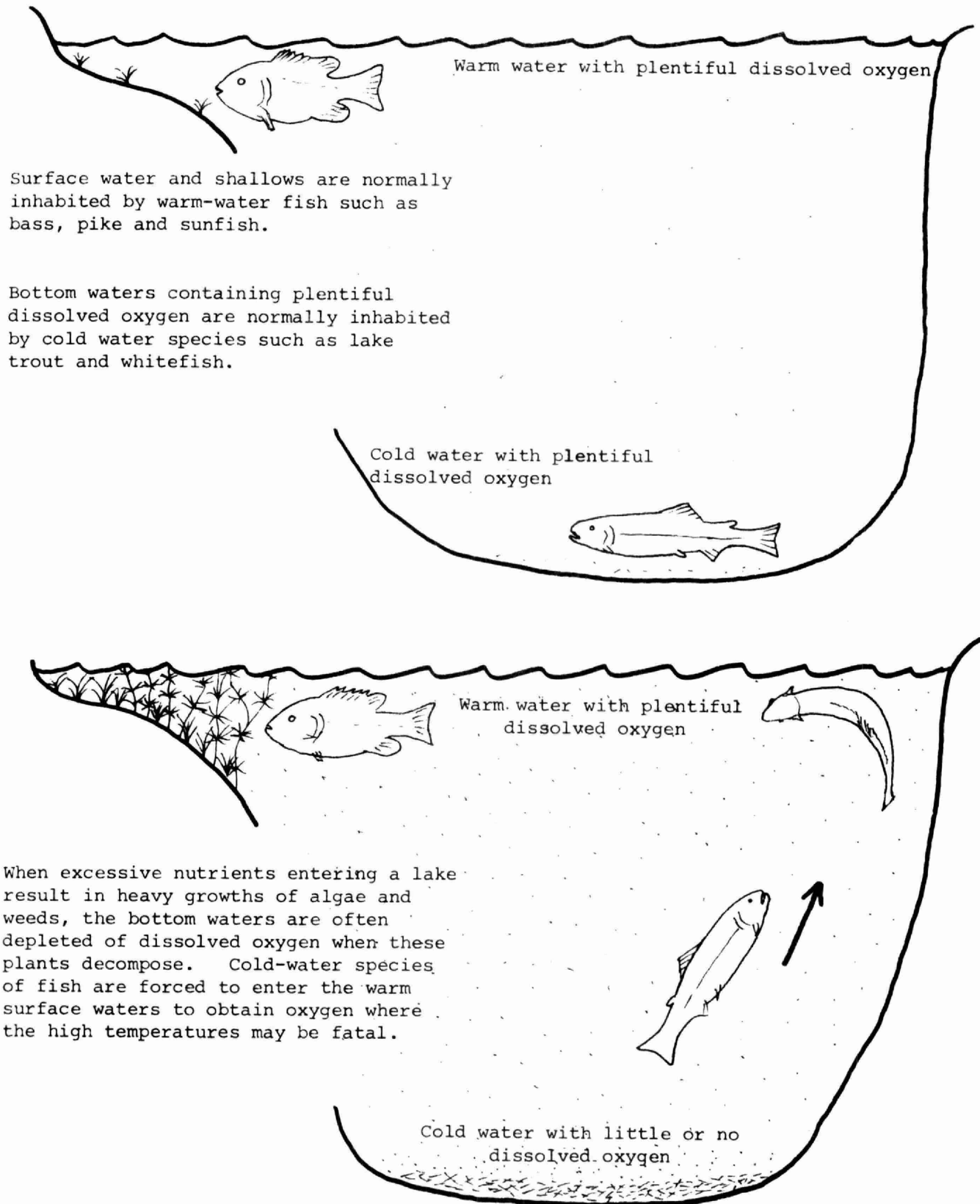


FIGURE A-1: DECOMPOSITION OF PLANT MATTER AT THE LAKE BOTTOM CAN LEAD TO DEATH OF DEEP-WATER FISH SPECIES.

boating and swimming and ultimately diminish shoreline property values.

Control of aquatic plants may be achieved by either chemical or mechanical means. Chemical methods of control are currently the most practical, considering the ease with which they are applied. However, the herbicides and algicides currently available generally provide control for only a single season. It is important to ensure that an algicide or herbicide which kills the plants causing the nuisance, does not affect fish or other aquatic life and should be reasonable in cost. At the present time, there is no one chemical which will adequately control all species of algae and other aquatic plants. Chemical control in the province is regulated by the Ministry of the Environment and a permit must be granted prior to any operation. Simple raking and chain dragging operations to control submergent species have been successfully employed in a number of situations; however, the plants soon re-establish themselves. Removal of weeds by underwater mowing techniques is certainly the most attractive method of control and is currently being evaluated in Chemung Lake near Peterborough. Guidelines and summaries of control methods, and applications for permits are available from the Biology Section, Water Quality Branch, Ministry of the Environment, Box 213, Rexdale, Ontario.

PHOSPHORUS AND DETERGENTS

Scientists have recognized that phosphorus is the key nutrient in stimulating algal and plant growth in lakes and streams.

In the past years, approximately 50% of the phosphorus contributed by municipal sewage was added by detergents. Federal regulations reduced

the phosphate content as P_2O_5 in laundry detergents from approximately 50% to 20% on August 1, 1970 and to 5% on January 1, 1973.

It should be recognized that automatic dishwashing compounds were not subject to the recently approved government regulations and that surprisingly high numbers of automatic dishwashers are present in resort areas (a questionnaire indicated that about 30% of the cottages in the Muskoka Lakes have automatic dishwashers). Cottagers utilizing such conveniences may be contributing significant amounts of phosphorus to recreational lakes. Indeed, in most of Ontario's vacation land, the source of domestic water is soft enough to allow the exclusive use of liquid dishwashing compounds, soap and soap-flakes.

ONTARIO'S PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL PROGRAM

By 1975, the Government of Ontario expects to have controls in operation at more than 200 municipal wastewater treatment plants across the province serving some 4.7 million persons. This represents about 90% of the population serviced with sewers. The program is in response to the International Joint Commission recommendations as embodied in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and studies carried out by the Ministry of the Environment on inland recreational waters which showed phosphorus to be a major factor influencing eutrophication. The program makes provision for nutrient control in the Upper and Lower Great Lakes, the Ottawa River system and in prime recreational waters where the need is demonstrated or where emphasis is placed upon prevention of localized eutrophication.

Phosphorus removal facilities must be operational at wastewater treatment plants by December 31, 1973, in the most critically affected areas

of the province, including all of the plants in the Lake Erie drainage basin and the inland recreational areas. The operational date for plants discharging to waters deemed to be in less critical condition which includes plants larger than one million gallons per day (1 mgd) discharging to Lake Ontario and to the Ottawa River system, is December 31, 1975. The 1973 phase of the program will involve 156 plants of which 85 are in the Lake Erie basin and another 30 in the Lake Huron drainage basin. The capacities of these plants range from 0.04 to 24.0 mgd, serving an estimated population of 1,600,000 persons. The 1975 phase will bring into operation another 57 plants ranging in size from 0.3 to 180 mgd serving an additional 3,100,000 persons. Treatment facilities utilizing the Lower Great Lakes must meet effluent guidelines of less than 1.0 milligrams per litre of total phosphorus in their final effluent. Facilities utilizing the Upper Great Lakes, the Ottawa River Basin and certain areas of Georgian Bay where needs have been demonstrated must remove at least 80% of the phosphorus reaching their sewage treatment plants.

CONTROL OF BITING INSECTS

Mosquitoes and blackflies often interfere with the enjoyment of recreational facilities at the lake-side vacation property. Pesticidal spraying or fogging in the vicinity of cottages produces extremely temporary benefits and usually do not justify the hazard involved in contaminating the nearby water. Eradication of biting fly populations is not possible under any circumstances and significant control is rarely achieved in the absence of large-scale abatement programmes involving substantial funds and trained personnel. Limited use of approved

larvicides in small areas of swamp or in rain pools close to residences on private property may be undertaken by individual landowners, but permits are necessary wherever treated waters may contaminate adjacent streams or lakes. The use of repellents and light traps is encouraged as are attempts to reduce mosquito larval habitat by improving land drainage. Applications for permits to apply insecticides as well as technical advice can be obtained from the Biology Section, Water Quality Branch of the Ministry of the Environment, Box 213, Rexdale, Ontario.